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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place. - ITALIAN OPERA -
MILTONI & CO. CLOSING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - THE TEN TILERS - COL-
LEEN BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - THE BELLS OF THE
MIDNIGHT - FARMER AND HIS WIFE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. - THE
WAY TO GET MARRIED.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway. - THE MA-
CARTHY, OR THE PRINCE OF LIAI.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - WILD KNIGHT -
COLLEEN BROWN - LA TOUR DE NÈSLE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - STICKER'S NATIONAL
CIRCUS.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 459 Broadway. - RICHARD
III.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - CON-
TAINING: LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, WALLACE, & CO. ALL BIRDS -
SNAKES AND NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-
way. - DOWN IN OLD KENT.

HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, Seymour Institute, No. 65
Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NELOREAN CONCERT HALL, 339 Broadway. - SONGS,
DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, &c. - CONTRABANDS CONCERT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 333 Broadway. - SONGS,
DANCES, BULLFIGHTS, &c. - INAUROGATION BALL.

GAITEIES CONCERT ROOM, 85 Broadway. - DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLS, FANTASIES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 414 Broadway. - JAZZ
DANCE - RAILROAD - COLLECTION. - JULY MILLER.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery -
BULLFIGHTS, SONGS, DANCES, &c. - TWO CLOWNS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. -
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. - BULLFIGHTS
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The news from General Banks' division presents no important features. A portion of General Shields' reconnoitering party has returned to Winchester from Strasburg. It is reported that the rebel General Jackson is near Mount Jackson with his partially disorganized forces.

Two new military departments have been constituted by the President, the first to be called the Department of the Gulf, which will comprise all the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west of Pensacola harbor, and so much of the Gulf States as may be occupied by the forces under Major General B. F. Butler, United States Volunteers. The headquarters for the present will be movable, wherever the General Commanding may be. The other is denominated the Department of the South, comprising the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the expedition and forces now under Brigadier General T. W. Sherman, to be under the command of General David Hunter.

Affairs at Island No. 10, which has now become a point of interest, represent the rapid approach of a termination to the tedious bombardment of that rebel stronghold. Up to Thursday evening our gunboats, Benton and Mound City, were playing heavily on the upper batteries, with a view to reduce them—the others by a determined advance. The fortifications are discovered to be very strong, mounting at least eighty guns, while a body of twenty thousand troops are encamped on the main land, in the rear, completely out of range of our mortars. Five guns on the upper battery on the Tennessee shore have been dismounted, and only two left, which gave an occasional shot. The batteries appear to be provided with bomb proof casemates, as the men are seen to disappear when our shells approach them. The extent of the firing from our boats may be conceived from the fact that on Monday last the gunboats threw 900 shot and shell into the enemy's works and the mortars 300 shells. A despatch to St. Louis, dated from Island No. 10, on Thursday, says that a large number of loaded wagons were then leaving the Tennessee shore, from which it was believed the rebels were making preparations for an evacuation of their works. General Pope allowed a rebel gunboat to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her, killing fifteen of those on board. He had previously allowed five rebel steamers to pass on towards New Madrid, and they are now between his batteries, unable to escape. Over a dozen rebel vessels, their floating battery and battering ram, are now above General Pope's batteries, and will certainly be sunk or captured.

Meantime, the rebels have posted three regiments at Fort Pillow, between New Madrid and Memphis. Pikes are being manufactured at the latter place to arm the new levies, of which not quite a hundred men have as yet responded to the call of Governor Harris. The Governor, however, has disappeared from Memphis, and the members of the legislature have followed his example. The city said to be in a terrible condition. The Union men were abandoning the place, leaving all their property to be confiscated, as imprisonment at the point of the bayonet had become general. Men were driven from the streets and from their stores and dwellings to the rebel camps of instruction, and all who did escape from the city with their lives were sent to get away. Quarrels between the rebels and Unionists are of daily occurrence in the streets, and shots are freely exchanged between them. This state of things is but another evidence of the miseries which this unholy rebellion has brought upon the once peaceful and prosperous South.

News from Tennessee is important. Despatches from Cairo state that our troops at Savannah, sixty miles from Florence, Alabama, are in good service. General Beauregard, with a force of 15,000 rebels, recently from Pensacola, is now at Corinth, and Generals Bragg and Johnston have also their divisions in the same vicinity. On the night of the 15th inst. a body of the Ohio cavalry put a part of General Cheatam's forces to flight, and burned the railroad bridge. Our army in that neighborhood is divided into five divisions, commanded by Generals Sherman, McClellan, Wallace, Harburt and Luman. Not less than 6,000 Unionists in the vicinity of Savannah are reported to have enlisted in our army recently.

By the Karnak, at this port yesterday, our West India files of the 15th of March show that the steamers Cecile and Kate, and the schooner Laura arrived at Nassau, N. P., from Charleston, S. C.,

between the 2d and 15th of this month. The cargo of the Cecile—if she had any—is not stated; the Kate was in ballast, and the Laura furnished the British sympathizers in the island with rebel journals of the 8th of March. The United States transport Eliza and Ella, from Boston, with troops for Ship Island, put into Nassau on the 10th of March for water, which was supplied by our Consul in the port. She sailed again on the 12th inst. All the English at Vera Cruz, with the exception of about a hundred men, have embarked, and were ready to start for England via Havana and Bermuda. In connection with the expedition to Mexico, the *Epoca* of Madrid, of March 1, has the following:—"We say it once for all, the three Powers have taken no resolution relative to the internal affairs of Mexico, and there exists no difference of opinion. If it suits the Mexicans to abandon the republican form of government, and to raise to the throne either the sister of the Queen, Prince Maximilian, the Count de Plandore, or any other prince, there will be no hindrance on the part of the governments."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to provide for a fair settlement of the accounts of the officers and men of the frigate *Comet* and other naval vessels. The bills providing for national foundries, armories and arsenals received some consideration, and were referred to a special committee. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up; but, the smoke from the army bakeries in the basement of the Capitol becoming offensive to the Senators, the debate branched off from the legitimate subject to that of smoke, and in that element the debate ended for the day on the bill under consideration. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to Commodore Dupont for his eminent services. The Senate then held an executive session, and, on its conclusion, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill to secure pensions to all persons employed on board of gunboats was passed. A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have the steam frigate *Roanoke* iron-clad and otherwise strengthened. Some debate ensued on a proposition to adjourn over till Monday, but the subject was dropped and the Senate's amendments to the prize law were taken up and concurred in. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill, the range of discussion on which, though somewhat wide, did not extend beyond the spirituous liquors and ales sections. Some amendments were adopted, which are noticed in our regular report of the proceedings, and various humorous remarks were indulged in, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the steamship *Karnak*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havana on the 15th, via Nassau, New Providence, on the 11th inst., we are in possession of some later intelligence from Mexico, reaching down to the 7th inst. The English, it seems, have withdrawn from the tripartite alliance in Mexico, and all their forces, excepting one hundred, who only remained to "defend the British flag," had been embarked for England. They had sold all their mules, harness, &c., to the French. The French and Spanish forces still remained in Mexico. Sickened among the troops still continued. Rumors of battles in the interior, between the insurrectionists and the forces of Juarez were rife, but they needed confirmation. From Havana we have further accounts of rebel steamers running the blockade of our Southern ports. It is said that the English Consul at Havana is doing a thriving business by transferring the escaped vessels to British ownerships. From Nassau we learn that a vessel with a portion of the Eighth New Hampshire regiment on board, put into that port for water on the 10th inst.

The United States line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, which sailed 24th ultimo from Boston for Port Royal, S. C., and which was seriously damaged during the severe gale she encountered immediately after leaving Boston, has at last been heard from. Captain Townsend, of ship *Germania*, which arrived yesterday from Havre, reports:—"March 13, latitude 36 deg. 28 min., longitude 63 deg. 10 min., passed a ship's mainmast, apparently but a short time in the water; had been cut away. Same day saw a United States seventy-four gunship (no doubt the *Vermont*), with a gunboat alongside. When first seen they were lying with all sail furled, sea smooth, with a light air from the west. Towards night both made sail, standing S. S. W."

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, several bills were passed, among which were the following:—To exempt the Vassar Female College from taxation, to improve the Central Park, to regulate the sale of hay and straw in this city and Brooklyn, to repeal the Church Property act of 1855 (this by 19 yeas to 3 nays), and to amend the law for the proof of wills. The bill to define the crime of murder, and dividing it into two degrees, was also passed, by 18 yeas to 3 nays. A bill was introduced authorizing the city of Brooklyn to raise over one hundred thousand dollars to assist the families of volunteers; and, by unanimous consent, the bill was read a third time and passed. In Committee of the Whole, the bill to provide for paying the canal indebtedness, including the enlargement expenses, was ordered to a third reading. The Grading Committee reported several bills complete. A majority report was made from committee in favor of amending the law relative to the pay of the district court judges of this city. The bill to create the office of Receiver General also received a favorable report, as well as that to incorporate the Forty-second Street Railroad.

In the Assembly the bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn was passed. A favorable report was made from the committee, among various others, upon the bill regulating telegraph companies. A bill was reported to enable the city of New York to pay the expenses incurred by equipping and sending to the field volunteers to fight for the Union and the constitution. The New York Court House bill was also reported complete. It authorizes the raising, under certain conditions, of one million of dollars for the erection of a Court House in this city. The majority of the Special Committee on Excise and Prohibition reported against a prohibitory amendment to the constitution. A minority report was also made and the House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the subject, and an extended and animated debate ensued.

The Select Committee of the Senate have made two reports dividing this State into new Congressional districts. The districts in this city are as follows:—on a majority and minority report, as follows:—

Dist.	Majority.	Dist.	Minority.
1—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	1—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	1—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	1—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

spective offices. The prisoners were each held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Valentine Mazzini was fined \$750 by Judge Shipman yesterday for a contempt of court in disobeying an injunction order—\$500 to the parties complaining and \$250 to the court. The stock market was dull and the speculative list lower yesterday morning, chiefly in consequence of the want of news; but was better in the afternoon, closing very steady. Governments continue in steady demand. Gold was unchanged in price, and rather active. Exchange was very dull; bankers' rates, 111 1/2 a 112 for sterling, and 5.05 a 5.10 for francs. Money was fairly active at 6 a 7 per cent on call. The cotton market exhibited a firmer tone yesterday, and holders manifested more confidence. A bid of 27 1/2 cts. was made for a line of 500 bales strict middling uplands, and refused. The influence brought to bear upon the market and the depressed prices during the week proved ineffectual. The sales embraced about 250 bales, closing buoyant on the basis of 27 cts. a 27 1/2 cts. per pound for middling uplands. The four market was rather firmer, while sales were moderate and chiefly to the home trade. Wheat was inactive and prices irregular. Corn was rather firmer, with sales of Western mixed at 58 cts. a 59 cts. in store, and at 61 cts. delivered. Pork was heavy, with limited sales of now meat at \$13 60 and of new prime at \$10 62 1/2 a \$10 75. Sugars were steady, though less active; sales embraced about 450 hhds. Cuban, at rates given in another place. Coffee was quiet, though steady; a small lot of Jamaica (250 bags) sold at 20 cts. A bid of 500 pounds chicory was made at 8 cts. Freight was rather firmer, with more offering.

The Demands of the Crisis and the Shortcomings of Congress.

Under the wise, conservative policy of President Lincoln, and in pursuance of the comprehensive military plans of General McClellan, our brave defenders of the Union, on the land and on the water, in a rapid succession of decisive victories, have expelled this great rebellion from its chosen boundaries and its chief defenses, and have reduced Jeff. Davis and his vagrant government to the last extremities of confusion and despair. Nor can the shadow of a doubt be entertained that, with our overwhelming land and naval forces, as now organized, equipped and disposed, the final overthrow of the rebel armies, from Virginia to Louisiana, is close at hand. All that we have achieved has been done under Mr. Lincoln's policy of "masterly inactivity" on the slavery question, and it has succeeded and is succeeding so beautifully that no honest Union man can wish to see it disturbed to the end of the war.

Meantime, however, in looking into Congress we do not find that cordial co-operation with the administration which is desirable upon this point, of letting Southern black slavery take care of itself until we shall have suppressed this Southern white rebellion. A very large proportion of this session in both houses thus far has been expended upon impracticable and visionary abolition schemes and projects in reference to the black slaves of the South, which could have been much better appropriated to the consideration of the financial and commercial difficulties of the country. The special message of President Lincoln on the emancipation problem puts this whole question of slavery upon a broad, constitutional basis, to which no patriotic politician or citizen can object. The adoption of the President's suggestions by the two houses of Congress is all that is needed to put this disturbing slavery agitation at rest, at least to the end of the war; for, until we have an end of this war, we cannot imagine that any slave State, even of the borders, will be sufficiently re-established in law and order to legislate in favor of emancipation.

The President's emancipation message, therefore, may be properly construed as a delicate appeal to Congress to suspend the agitation of the slavery question until the end of this war; and we trust that this interpretation will at once be adopted by the two Houses. There will be a vast amount of work yet required to perfect the great Tax bill of the House Committee of Ways and Means before it can become a law; but no time should be wasted upon abolition abstractions, when every individual in the country is anxious to have this question of taxes reduced to dollars and cents. In the next place, this rebellion has broken up and disorganized our commercial and all our business affairs to that ruinous extent which can only be repaired by a general bankrupt law; and then, again, in order to harmonize our duties upon foreign imports with our domestic taxes, resulting from this rebellion, a complete revision of the tariff is demanded. Such a bill is under way in the appropriate committee room of the House, and will soon be reported; but in the mean time there is other needful work required upon our financial and commercial affairs sufficient to justify a complete suspension of the discussion of abolition abstractions.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it is true, proposes only the exercise on the part of Congress of a clearly expressed constitutional power; but, such being the case, we see no reason for a lengthy debate upon the subject. The expediency of the act, if proposed two years ago, would have been a very serious question; but it matters little now whether slavery is abolished or retained in the District of Columbia, for in all the border slave States the removal of this peculiar institution will become the first consideration with the re-establishment of peace. We have had enough, however, of slave confiscation bills, and bills for the reduction of our rebellious States back to the apprenticeship of Territories, and a little too much of such philanthropic schemes as the colonization of their rebel masters; and we apprehend, also, that the time has not yet arrived for the benevolent teaching of those sea island contrabands in the mysteries of reading, writing and negro equality, under the auspices and at the expense of the government.

Finally, it is due to Mr. Stevens, of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to say that he is working industriously to push on the legitimate financial and commercial legislation of the session which the exigencies of the country demand, and we hope that henceforward, at least to the end of the war, the everlasting negro will be kept in a back seat in both houses of Congress.

The Abolitionists Among Their Colored Brethren and Sisters.

The great emancipation, educational missionary society, which left here for Beaufort, S. C., in the Atlantic, a couple of weeks ago, to teach wash, clothe and convert the unhappy contrabands whose masters have seceded from them, arrived very safely at its destination. In another column we give an account of its doings and its prospects. It seems that those mutual suspicions and jealousies, reproaches and recriminations, which are the bane of all missionary societies, and which make the lives of Chaddbands, Suggines, Mrs. Jellibys and Mrs. Pardiglas a burden to

them, have caused a great deal of trouble to the persons connected with this latest attempt to furnish the sons and daughters of Africa's sunny clime with red flannel shirts and pious, prayer-printed pocket handkerchiefs. The missionaries from New York disagreed with the missionaries from New England as to the size of the shirts or the religious denominations to be advertised upon the handkerchiefs; and so this educational society was in hot water all the way to Beaufort, and arrived more sea sick than harmonious. Arrived and landed, however, these devoted friends of the blacks set to work heartily, and began to try to make an impression upon the thick, woolly heads of the lost sheep around them. Shakspeare is currently reported to have asked, "What's in a name?" and to have added, sneeringly, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." However this may be with roses, the Beaufort missionaries do not believe it true of negroes. The first reformatory step, therefore, was to call the slaves by new names. Darkies would not do, nor negroes, nor niggers, nor contrabands, nor blacks, nor chattels, nor irrepressibles, nor Greeleyites, though all of these names have the sanction of custom and good usage. No, the slaves must be called brethren and sisters, and the missionaries, male and female, acknowledge the relationship. As might naturally be expected, this familiarity has bred a great deal of contempt among the darkies; for if a slave cordially despises anything, it is the "white trash" which becomes his associate and intimate. Consequently, there is very little work to be got out of the Beaufort negroes now; but colored prayer meetings are all the rage, and the shovel and the hoe are laid aside for the fiddle and the hymn. Unfortunately our missionaries are working upon the negro at the very spot where he least requires cultivation. Any darkey can sing, after his own fashion, and in much better style, on the whole, than the missionaries can teach him. There never was a lazy slave on a plantation who did not think himself a martyr, a *la* Uncle Tom, because his master preferred a little cotton picking to a great deal of "I'm gwine to glory, hallelujah." Helping negroes to sing, therefore, is the very worst way to get them to work, and we have already too many negro minstrels in the world to hope that all the emancipated slaves will be able to support themselves by vocal efforts.

Now that it is settled that contrabands are to be called brothers and sisters, we advise the missionaries to get the two sexes separate and distinct as soon as possible. If they should meet with any Topsy, who were never born, who never had fathers and mothers, and who grew up wild, this classification may become more difficult than they probably imagine. When it is finished, let them set the slaves at work, and keep them at it, reserving all psalm singing and bless-the-Lord-untill Sunday, and strictly enforcing the divine command, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work." Very probably, after a week or two of experience in this line, our missionaries will see the necessity of plantation overseers and of the whole old educational system—whips included—in vogue at the South. Of pious, snivelling Uncle Toms they will find plenty among the negroes; but of ambitious, industrious men and women, very few. It is not at all unlikely that the result of this practical experiment will be the conviction among abolitionists that, although a few slaves are fit to be colonized, and can take care of themselves, yet the far greater portion of them are best off as they were when abolitionism disrupted the Union and left them homeless and masterless. Most people hold that opinion already.

BULL RUN RUSSELL AS A STOCK GAMBLER.—Bull Run Russell has played many parts since he came to this country. In the character of a correspondent he made a dead failure. As a gentleman he was equally unsuccessful. As a prophet he won the very worst reputation possible. As Bombastes Furioso, at Lord Lyons' theatricals, he greatly distinguished himself, for the part just suited him. We have now to consider him in the character of a stock gambler.

The following brief telegram, disinterred by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and sent from Washington on the day that all news of the settlement of the Trent affair was suppressed by the government censor, tells the whole story:—

SAMUEL WOOD, NEW YORK HOTEL, NEW YORK.—Act as though you heard some very good news, for yourself and me, as soon as you get this. W. H. RUSSELL.

Who "Samuel Wood" is no one can tell. Some suppose it to be Samuel Ward, an American; but he is too much of a gentleman, we should think, to dabble with any such dirty business. Others, with more reason, say that it is probably a Mr. Wood, another London Times correspondent, who made a laughing stock of himself during the Prince of Wales' visit, and had all his letters forestalled by his telegraphic correspondence. It is this correspondent Wood, very probably, for birds of a feather flock together, and blundering Wood and Bull Run Russell are twins.

"Act as though you heard some very good news for yourself and me," says Russell. Now, the only good news to be heard at that time was the peaceful settlement of the Trent affair, and the "act" which Wood had to perform was to invest all his and Russell's money in stocks while they were low, and sell out again as soon as the "very good news" was made public and stocks went up. We presume that Wood did as he was told, and that both he and Bombastes made a very good thing out of the "very good news." This gives us the clue to all Russell's doings and writings since he came to this country. Undoubtedly he has a friend like Wood in London, who "acts" there for himself and Russell, whenever a private note transmits him some "very good news." Russell misrepresents the Union cause in his letters, and stocks go down, and his friends buy for themselves and him. A Union victory sends stocks up, and Russell's friends sell out for themselves and him. So on ad infinitum—a disunion letter from Russell and stocks go down, a Union victory and stocks go up. How very nicely all this has been arranged! How unnecessary is it for Russell to follow the army and see battles, when he can make a fortune by telegraphing to Wood, from Washington, every time he hears of "some very good news." How adroitly he humbugs the British public by writing doleful letters for the *Times*, which induce stockholders to sell cheaply to his dear friend, who has been informed privately, by the same mail, that the *Times* letter is designedly wrong, and that its false intelligence will be contradicted in a day or two. Stocks up and stocks down. "Mason and Slidell will never be given up," says Russell in the *Times*. "Act as though you heard some very good

news," says Russell in the telegram to Wood. Isn't this sharp practice?

Now, the *HERALD* announced a week before-hand that Mason and Slidell would be given up. Russell's *Times* letter of the same date said the contrary. As the *HERALD* and the letter reached England together, Russell's London friend probably made very little at that time. But Russell himself speculated upon our accuracy by making his little arrangements with Wood here in New York. We wonder if this same telegram explains all the strange conduct of the London *Times*. Is the whole *Times* establishment only a stock-jobbing, swindling affair? If not, how will its editors justify their course towards this country, and how will they regard Bombastes Russell, who has deluded them? Stocks up and stocks down. We shall wait and see.

William L. Yancey and Wendell Phillips.

Par nobile fratrum! It was stated yesterday in our news columns that William L. Yancey was arrested in the disguise of a sailor on board a schooner, trying to run the blockade into a Southern port, and that he is on his way to Fort Warren. To-day, however, we have a despatch to the effect that Southern advices had arrived at Nashville to say that Yancey arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help could be procured from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation. A later despatch from the engineer of the United States gunboat *Water Witch*, states that the gunboat captured the schooner *William Malory*, with Yancey on board. Which of these reports is true we are unable to determine; but we trust the arch agitator of the South is on his way to the fort in Boston harbor, and we think he ought to be accompanied by another gentleman, who resembles him very much in his personal appearance, manners, character and eventful history. We mean Wendell Phillips, who is the great chief of abolitionism and Northern disunion, as Yancey has been the chief of secession and Southern disunion. Both have played into each other's hands, and both have been so far successful in their schemes. It is worthy of remark that both are polished gentlemen, highly educated scholars, and remarkably eloquent orators. Garrison and Greeley are the vulgar tools of Phillips. They are the two hewers of wood and drawers of water—the scavengers who have always done his nigger work. Phillips stands at the head of all, like Satan over the rebellious host of Pandemonium. There is an old Eastern tradition of the Hell-broth that when the devil entered the garden of Eden he assumed the form of a young man, with Auburn hair. It is a remarkable fact that this is the color of the hair both of Yancey and Phillips, indicating that they are chips of the old block. Till they commenced their labors, some thirty years ago, the country enjoyed harmony and peace. But they entered our political paradise—one at the Northern end and the other at the South—and artfully introduced those elements of division and disunion which have at last culminated in actual disruption and civil war.

Yancey has been a man of blood from the beginning. He murdered his uncle. That Wendell Phillips is also bloodthirsty is very evident. At the grave of John Brown he pronounced a funeral oration which proves him to be a man of blood, and the theme on which he delights to dwell is the bloody massacre of St. Domingo and the nigger chief who led the infuriated savages to the indiscriminate slaughter of the men, women and children of the white race. He is filled with delight at the breaking up of the Union, for which he admits he has been working for the last thirty years, and he openly avows his undying hostility to the constitution. But he literally revels in the prospect of servile insurrection and the bloody butchery by negro hands of the white women and children of the South. To this terrible consummation he is continually stimulating the fanatical abolitionists of the North; and he would die happy to-morrow if he could only first see the bloody tragedy performed by his instruments.

Yancey contemplates with equal satisfaction the work of his own hands. As Phillips organized anti-slavery societies and conventions to carry out his plans, so Yancey set on foot Southern commercial conventions, which were nothing else than secession assemblies, under the pretence of promoting the interests of commerce. As Phillips maligned and misrepresented the South, so Yancey maligned and misrepresented the North, inflaming the passions of the people and exciting their hatred to the constitution and the Union which linked the two sections together. When Yancey consummated the Southern revolt he proceeded to London, and there addressed the fish women of Billingsgate, in order to stir up their enmity to the Yankees. Having failed in his mission to kindle a war between England and the United States, this Cataline now returns to the country he has destroyed, and we hope he is captured by one of our cruisers, and that a cell will soon be assigned him in Fort Warren. To the same cell his brother parrot—Phillips—ought to be sent to keep him company. They could there, as brethren, dwell together in unity. They are birds of a feather—men of kindred principles and of kindred spirit, and whose lives have been equally devoted to the destruction of their country. In death they ought not to be divided. Poetic and political justice points out the same fate for both, and demands that Wendell Phillips and William L. Yancey should swing from one rope.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLIC.—When the present war broke out the European journals were almost unanimous in crying out that the republic was dead. The English journals in particular chuckled over what they called the failure of democracy in America, and in the face of facts they persisted in declaring that the government of this country was utterly prostrate and powerless to help itself. Since then, however, their assertions have been disproved and their prophecies contradicted by events that have shown us to be powerful where we were represented to be weak, and shown to the world that republicanism is the strongest of all forms of government; for we have firmly resisted shocks under much lighter than which many of the governments of the Old World have been swept away. We have, moreover, conducted a great war entirely on our own resources, and our commercial prosperity has meanwhile suffered no check. Our exports have, indeed, during all this time been unusually large, our agricultural resources have been amply developed and our manufactures have been actively employed.

We are now gradually emerging from the

ordeal which has done so much to test the real strength and permanence of republican institutions. We shall emerge with a proud consciousness of having vindicated our great and glorious cause, and shown of what republicans are capable when the stake is the integrity of their republic, and with fresh vigor and undiminished strength resume our march of progress. History has been making fast since we took up the sword in defence of the Union, and we have solved a problem in a few months that the events of half a century would have failed in doing under ordinary circumstances. Among other things we have inaugurated a new era in naval warfare, which will, after a short time, leave the existing navies of the world almost useless, and give us an iron-clad fleet which will enable this country to successfully resist, if necessary, the combined forces of Europe. But Europe is likely to have too much trouble at home for a considerable time to come to think of provoking a foreign war. The elements of revolution are still smouldering on that continent, and just now they are threatening to burst into flame. In France, in Russia, in Italy, in Spain, in Austria, the same ominous signs are observable, and in Greece a bloody insurrection has already commenced. Louis Napoleon has already shown his apprehensions of the impending danger, and hundreds of arrests have been made. There is, indeed, every prospect that before long monarchy and imperialism will be subjected to a trial which will test their strength to the full, and we shall be surprised if the result does not demonstrate republican government to be the strongest and most permanent of all.

THE "HORRIBLE MONSTER" GREELEY AND THE "LITTLE VILAIN" RAYMOND FAIRPLAYING HISTORY.—The meanness and malignity of poor Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and the "Little Vilain" Raymond, of the *Times*, have been too often exposed in these columns for us to feel any emotion but increased contempt at a new and flagrant instance of the spleen and malice of these fellows, and of the manner in which they strive to revenge themselves upon the relatives and friends of their political opponents. It seems that the editors of the *Tribune* and *Times* will even falsify history, in order to gratify their petty spite against a young gentleman whose only fault is that he is the son of the editor of the *HERALD*.

Among the vessels which took part in the seizure of Fernandina, Florida, by our navy, under Commodore Dupont, was the armed schooner *Henrietta*, Lieutenant James Gordon Bennett, Jr., commanding. Although stationed upon revenue service at Port Royal, S. C., Lieut. Bennett and his gallant comrades—Mr. Barker, of Long Island, and a son of Shepard Knapp, Esq., of this city—could not resist the opportunity of striking a blow for the Union, and accordingly obtained permission of Commodore Dupont to make the *Henrietta* one of his little expeditions. They were disappointed in their anticipations of a battle, for the rebels retreated; but the *Henrietta*, with her commander and crew, was in the fleet, ready for any emergency, and participated in the occupation of Fernandina and the restoration of Florida to her old allegiance and her old flag.

The correspondents of the *Tribune* and *Times* are no doubt gentlemen, and mentioned the *Henrietta* in their reports, just as they would mention any other vessel, without inquiring who or of what party was the father of her commander. But the editors of these papers, with a meanness which is unparalleled, cut out of their correspondent's reports all mention of Lieutenant Bennett and his schooner, and even went so far, we believe, as to tamper with the official report of Commodore Dupont and suppress that portion of it relating to the fact that the *Henrietta* was one of the vessels of his attacking fleet. There could be no smaller exhibition of malice than this.